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sealed.

### JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Your cents per copy. Annual and a price \$14. The California Epirion, on the lat, 11th and 21st of

each month, at Six CENTS per copy, or \$3 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- BLACK CROOK.

NEW YORK THEATER, opposits New York Hotel .-OLYMPIC THEATER, Broadway .- A Midsumus WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery .- Og-RECADWAY THRATRE, Broadway .- TICKET OF LEAVE

PRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.-La Dane SOWERY THRATEE, BOWERY, -- CAPTAIN SPRECE-BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, -Granastics PIFTR AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 24th street. -

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-Waite, Corfos BAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES, 535 Broadway .- Erute

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTERLS, 720 Broadway .- Sonos TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, -- Court

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.

RUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.-Tax No. 805 BROADWAY, -MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC -Manna

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn,-Ermopian

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.-Iratian Or-

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuceday, November 26, 1867.

### THE NEWS.

EHROPE

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester day evening, November 25.

Ensuin and Austria, with most of the minor powers, accept Napoloon's plan of a conference on the Italo. Roman question. It is thought that Prussia and Engtand will also be represented. The Pope protests, in advance, against any interference with the temper Two of the cabinet ministers of Italy were returned as

Deputies to the Parliament after a sharp election con test. Garibaldi's health was improved. It is alleged that his illness was caused by the harsh treatment of the Italian prison officers who sought to force him to

The Seward-Stanley correspondence on the subject o the Alabama claims is to be called for in the E House of Commons next Thursday. The Fenian excitement continued in the manufacturing cities of England and some of the towns of Ireland. Demonstration were made on Sunday, but no riot occurred. Serious bread riots occurred in Belfast, Ireland, but they were

Consols closed at 94 7-16 for money in London. Five-The Laverpool cotton market closed heavy, with mid-dling uplands at Sd. Breadstuffs quiet and stendy.

By the steamship City of Washington, at this port resterday, we received flos of newspapers from Iroland dated to the 14th of November. The points of the mail totalls were embraced in our English files by the America and Saxonia, compilations from which have already appeared in the Hunala

### CONGRESS.

Congress reassembled yesterday at noon.

in the Senate a resolution calling for the payment of all enoney received from the sale of abandoned or con a-caled property into the Treasury was laid over and entered to be printed. A resolution granting the use of the Senate Chamber to the Rev. Newman Hall for this evening was lost. A resolution inquiring into the forces was adopted. The Segeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest Edward T. Dunbar, of New York, for contempt refusing to answer certain quastons before the Re

was elected to succeed Judge Hise, of Kentucky, were referred to the Committee on Credentials. The Standing Committees of the Vortieth Congress announced by the Speaker, Under the of States bills to amend the national urreacy act, pledging the faith of she country to pay the five twenties in coin, to repeal the tax on cotton, to the apparation of Mexico, were all referred. Under the seme call Mr. Butler, of Massachusette, introduced a bill providing for the payment of a portion of the national debt in lawful money of the United States, which was peachment of Minister Adams was referred to the Com mittee on Foreign Affairs. The reading of the report on imposedment was commenced, but on motion it was dispensed with and only the conclusion of it read. It declared Apdrew Johnson guilty of high crimes and misdemessions and submitted a resolution for his imposedment. Minority reports were also submitted by the four dissenting members of the committee. The Wadnesday, Decamber 4. A bill was introduced declaring the effect of the impeachment of any civil officer of the Under a suspension of the rules, a resolusion forbidding any further parchase of territory wa

The report of the Impeachment Committee in full will be found in another column of the Henaup to day,

### THE CITY.

Evacuation Day was relebrated by a grand parade of the First division yesterday. Five brigades formed the column, comprising one regiment of artillery, two of cavalry and nineteen of injantry. They were reviewed by Governor Featon.
In the Board of Alderman yesterday a resolution wi

adopted for the widening of Fifth avenue, between 183st streets, and allowing property holders to englose filleen feet of the sidewalk as an area. Ser eral streets were designated in which, by resolution, it was declared that the Nicolson pavement should be

Communities yesterday, two young butchers killing and drawing one hundred and twenty-five about in four hours and thirty-three minutes, heating their opponents

was called hefore Judge Resedict, in Brooklyn. yester-day, when the District Attorney stated that he had reforcest the whole care to the Atterney General at Wash.

James Bonaldson was convicted of mandaughter in the fourth degree in Judge Lotte' court, Brooklyn, yester having murdered his wife, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The slock market was dult yesterday. Government courities were steady. Gold rose to 149% and closed at

stroles yesterday; for most articles, however, previous Codes was quiet, but steady, while setton was dull and lower. On 'Change the flou market was dull, but generally steady. Wheat was dull, it firm. Corn was steady and oats firmer. Pork and beef were dull and heavy, while lard was more sought after and rather firmer. Freights, though quiet, were steady. Naval stores remained dull, while petroleum was in fair demand and firm. There prevailed a fair demand for beef cattle yesterday, and previous prices were maintained. The lower grades, however, were heavy and a frife lower. The number on sale was 1,650 head which brought the following prices:-1614c. a 17c. for extra, 15%c. a 16c. for prime, 14%c. a 15%c. for first qualities, 13%c. u 14c. for fair to good. 11c. a 125c. for ordinary, and 8c. a 10c, for inferior. ch cows were dull and heavy at prices varying from \$55 to \$130; stock accumulating. Veal calvas were Extra lote were obtainable at 11 %c.; prime, 11c. a 11 Me : ordinary and common, 10c, a 10 Mc., and info for, Sc. a 9c. Shoop and lambs were heavy, and prices were about 16c, per lb, lower; the demand was moderate, while the offerings comprised about 6,500 head. We quote extra sheep at 5 Me. per lb.; prime, 5c.; ordinary and common, 4c. a 4%c., and inferior, 3%c. a 8%c. extra lambs, 6 %c.; medium to good, 5 %c. u 6c., and in ferior, 5a, a 5 %c. By the head several lots sold at \$1 50 a \$3 50. The swine market was quiet and %c. per ib. lower, heavy prime corn fed selling 6%c. a 6%c fair to good 63cc, a 64cc, and common and rough at 6 4c. a 6 4c.; the supply was moderate. The total re cettts were 5,343 beeves, 81 mileb cows, 991 vest calves, 39,847 sheep and lambs and 28,761 swine.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

An expedition was recently sent from this city to St. Thomas and St. Johns to take possession of those islands, they having been acquired by the United States from the Danish government. Colonet Stillwell is the Commissioner on the part of the United States, and he is accompanied by a detachment of troops. The party sailed in the regular St. Thomas backet, and not in a gov ernment vessel, in order to avoid publicity. Severa essels of the Atlantic squadron have received orders to rendezvous at St. Thomas. Mr. Hawley, who recently risited the islands, reports that the people are nearly all

in favor of the annexation.
In the Constitutional Convention yesterday a resoluviding for the removal of the Convention from Albany to ment to the report of the Committee on the Legislature relative to county or corporation aid to railroads was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Pending consideration in Committee of the Whole on the Judiciary, the Convention adjourned.

In the Canadian House of Commons yesterday Mr. Cartier stated that the Provincial government would take the first opportunity to obtain a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty with the United States. Mrs. Howell, Jeff Davis' mother-in-law, died in Mon-

Judge Chase failed to reach Richmond yesterday, and the trial of Jeff. Davis has, consequently, not yet commenced. A large crowd awaited round the doors of the court room to hear the proceedings, and a company of evening for the first time since the close of the war.

A judge of a United States court in North Carolina ha sued an order declaring the competency of the Court to determine the qualifications of its own jurors independent of military authority. An explosion of nitro giveerine took place at South Rergen, N. J., tast evening, by which nine men were

killed, and it is impossible to estimate the number

wounded. Every house in the vicinity was damaged.

#### The Impeachment Farce-The Desperate Sit untion of the Radicals.

Once upon a time (it is an old story) : mountain was reported in labor, and a great multitude of people-savans, politicians and pedlers, old women and darkies-were gathered together to witness the awful event. The mountain was enveloped in fog. smoke. thunder and lightning, and its fearful groans and rumblings, it was thought, portended the birth of some horrible flery dragon-perhaps a beast with seven heads and ten hornswhen, lo and behold! the grand achievement was only a poor little ridiculous mouse. And such is the upshot of the painful labor of a twelvementh of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives looking to the

The majority report of five of the seven republican members of the committee, presented by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, for impeachment, involves a theory of "high crimer and misdemeanors" which, more or less, would apply to almost every President since the time of John Quincy Adams. The minority report of the two other republican members of the committee, presented by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, chairman, in recommending that the whole subject be laid on the table, quashes the indictment of Boutwell. The other minority report from the two democratic members of the committee entitles them at least to the hearty thanks of Mr. Johnson. The postponement of the subject to Wednesday of next week betrays the misgivings of the impeachers as to the pulse of the House. Before proceeding further they wish to feel their way. In the interval to the formal resumption of the subject there will probably be a fermentation among the republicans which will simmer down into sour beer or create such a volume of gas as to blow up the

Hard pushed, indeed, must have been Mr Boutwell and his impeachment colleagues when they adopted such testimony as that of the detective Baker concerning the alleged affectionate relations between the plump and irresistible Mrs. Cobb and the susceptible Mr. Johnson. On the other hand, the evidence of General Grant is worth something. It shows that his cool and keep sagacity is equal to all emergencies; that he is not the man to be caught napping, nor the man to be cornered, or flanked, or pumped, or surprised by crossquestioning politicians. They tried him thoroughly, and he was too much for them.

And what does all this prosecution signify: The trial, conviction, condemnation and removal of Mr. Johnson for these alleged high crimes and misdemeanors? Or a desperate expedient of the radicals, in their sore distress, to turn the current of the popular wrath from themselves to "the man at the other end of the avenue?" Manifestly the object of the radical sorcheads is to divert the public attention from their revolutionary doings in Cougress to the alleged usurpations of the President, if they can do nothing more. By the general verdict of this year's elections stand condemned from Connecticut to Califor nia, and back again to New York, where a popular anti-radical majority of fifty thousand tares them in the face. But this cuttle-fish device of darkening the water will not serve them. There is a danger in it to the republican party which its thoughtful and coolbeaded men will, if possible, svoid ; for if Andrew Johnson's impeachment and removal be made a party test the result will be a disruption of

owed in all these late elections; for this thing of impeacument, we repeat, was among deadweights thereof which the republican party had to carry. The terrible drama of radical fanaticism has here degenerated into a miserable farce, and the farce will soon be

The radical programme for the succession has collapsed. The eleven rebel States, including Tennessee, reconstructed on the basis of negro supremacy will doubtless all be hurried up and hurried into Congress in season for the Presidential election, and they will all be radical States. But they will not be sufficient to save the radical faction. On the programme of universal negro suffrage, and on Mr. Chase's ultimatum of gold for the bondholders and national bank rags for the people, the popular reaction developed in Ohlo and New York will sweep, next November, the Central States and the West as a fire sweeps over the prairies. From the signs in the heavens and the earth Massachusetts and Vermont will, perhaps, be left as the only remaining monuments of radi-calism in the mighty North. These two, with the eleven negro States of the South, will probably constitute the opposition to the new administration and the new Union party in power from and after the 4th of March, 1869. General Grant, upon his own broad and

ample Union platform, will serve for the accomplishment of these great ends; but we doubt whether even General Grant on the radical platform could ride the popular whirlwind that is brewing on the all-absorbing money question. The national debt, our burdens of taxation, our budgets of official corruptions, prodigalities, frauds and spoils and plunder, are now foremost in the popular mind. The rebellion, with all its horrors, the war for the Union, with all its honors and its heroes, no longer hold the foreground in the public eye; but this mountain of debt, taxes and corruptions stands forth in the boldest relief. In its presence this tarce of impeachment becomes a mockery, universal negro suffrage a delusion and Southern negro supremacy an outrage which will serve to swell the uprising of the indignant North for what Kossuth would call the solidarity of the people and their imprescriptible rights."

#### Filibustering Feminas.

By thicgram from Washington we are informed that President Johnson will, in his torthcoming message to Congress, refer in a prominent manner to an alleged ill-treatment of American citizens at the hands of the government of Great Britain, by means of arrests, imprisonment, trials, convictions and punishment for offences committed within the territory of the kingdom. This intelligence refers, we presume, to the cases of certain Trishmen who, having domiciled here for a few years, or obtained their naturalization papers, have seen fit to organize a conspiracy against the crown of the Queen of England and set out for Europe of their own volition, as Fenians, to further its object by force of arms.

We do not believe that President Johnson will make allusion to any such matter, and class the report as one of those political canards which are always set affoat Washington for party purposes before the meeting of Congress. Johnson is not, perhaps, very deeply read in diplomacy as a science; s not a Bismarck, a Metternich nor a Napoleon : but he is sufficiently well informed as Executive of the American republic to know that the uniform course of our government has been from the very commencement. faithful observance of our neutrality laws towards foreign Powers. Permitting no outsiders to interfere in our home administration, it would ill become us to attempt to meddle, even if we could, with their execution of their

We refer to this subject just now on account a meeting in the Cooper Institute last Saturday for the ostensible purpose of advocating some sort of government interference in behalf of certain Fenian convicts held in the jails of England or Ireland, but more likely to further certain party ends at the expense of a few un thinking Irishmen, by seeking to create a fuss about the "impeachment of Mr. Seward," and stump orator trash of that description.

The American government cannot tolerate foreign national factions. Irishmen who leave their honest employments here to go filibustering in Ireland or England take their lives in their hends and must bear the con sequences. If citizens of the republic, they prove themselves unfaithful to their allegiance by attempting to make war on a Power with which we are at peace, and forfeit all claim to protection by the act : if subjects of Queen Victoria, they are simply rebels and must be treated accordingly. England has suspended the habeas corpus in Ireland, treason is punishable with death, and the most learned judges of Britain have decided that the Fenian filibusters from America have had a fair trial. What more do their friends, real or pretended, require! Indeed, having gone on a hazardous enterprise, it appears cowardly, and consequently un-Irish, to seek to cry off on a logal quibble when the pain is being ex-

England sympathized largely with the American rebels lately in arms against the Union. The American people have pity for the wives and children of all Irishmen who step out from the shelter of the constitution to do illegal acts, but do not seek to retaliate on England by encouraging rebellion and murder on her soil. Further than this we have no sympathy with the condemned Fenian filibusters, no more than we have with Garibaldiwho also pleads his American "papers"-or had with Lopez when he was garroted in Caba.

### Mr. Relsev's Bill.

It is supposed that the impeachment bill of Mr. Kelsey will contain a clause which will remove Mr. Johnson from office during his trial. We cannot believe that Congress is so far lost to common sense as to pass such a bill. If they do so they open the door very wide to future revolution and inaugurate the first serious attack upon the foundations of our government. A bill of this kind once admitted as a political machine, there is no limit to its future application, not only against Presidents, but against every civil officer in the employ ment of the government. We have almos gone politically mad ; but let us not prove ourselves, by such an impeachment bill, com-pletely unworthy a comblican form of govthe party. We have bud this result (prephad- | ergs

The Buropens Congress and the Papal

If the Congress proposed and planned by Louis Napoleon for the settlement of the Papal question take place, and if its deliberations result as we expect they will result, it will unquestionably be one of the most important assemblages which have ever been held since the commencement of the Christian era. Since the year 325, when was held the first Council of Nice-a council at which was consummated the alliance between Church and State, and over which the Emperor Constantine presidedup to this year of our Lord 1867, we have had councils and congresses many. The business which has come before these assemblages has not always been of equal importance; but the effects, ecclesiastical and secular, which they have left behind them entitle them to be spoken of as the great landmarks of the history of the last eighteen hundred years. The order in which those councils and congresses have followed each other is not undeserving of notice. The congress had no place in history prior to the Reformation. The council has had no place in history since the time of the celebrated Council of Trent. When it is remembered that the council was an esclesiastical assemb composed of ecclesiastical delegates and con vened for avowedly ecclesiastical purposes, and that the congress is a secular assembly, composed of secular delegates and convened for avowedly secular purposes, it will be seen how different have been the relations of Church and State during the last three hundred to what they were during the previous fifteen bundred years. During the first or council period the State was subordinate to the Church; during the last or congress period the Church has been subordinate to State. In the one period the Church was alldominant and but little resisted. In the other period the Church has never been in the ascendant, and has year by year been losing what little power she has. We do not mean that the world has ceased to have respect for religion, but that mankind have ceased to believe that their interests, civil and religious, are necessarily safe in the hands of clergymen

Nothing which has occurred in modern times so strikingly illustrates the change which has taken place in the relations between the secular and the sacred in human affairs as the approval given by Pope Pius IX. to this proposed European Congress. The Pope, it is well known, for a time refused to have anything to do with the Congress. Taking into consideration the peculiar position of the Pope, and the well established claims which he believes he has to that position, his refusal to take part in the Congress was as natural as it was just. It will be the business of this Congress, meet when it may, to curtail if not entirely to destroy, the temporal power of the See of St. Peter. No. one can be more fully alive to this fact than the Pope himself. If the patrimony of St. Peter s as inalienable as are the keys; if his temporal as well as his spiritual power is derived from a far higher than any human source, the Pope unquestionably has a right to frown alike on kings and congresses. How the Pope and his advisers look at this question of the temporal power we know not. This, however, we do know, that in the estimation of nine-tenths of the thoughtful and intelligent men of our time, it is a power which is doomed and the end of which is at hand. It is not impossible that the Pope and his advisers have made up their minds to bow to the force of circumstances and to yield to the logic of events. It is at least certain that by consenting to have the difficulties of his position submitted to a congress he has bandoned his high position and taken his place as one of the princes of this world. Since the days of Hildebrand and of Nicholas Breakspear, who were in the habit of making emperors lick the dust, how are the mighty instead of a congress not a little effective Papal thunder and not a few trembling monarchs But the times are really changed, and stubborn facts must be accepted by the See of Rome

as by the rest of us. There is in truth but one solution for this Papal dilemma. The temporal power must go to the wall : the Pope must abandon his earthly vanities, and, forgetting his regal gewgaws, settle down into a quiet and respectable bishop. Napoleon may attempt to patch up a compromise and satisfy the other Catholic Powers by retaining for the Pope even yet a shadow of earthly sovereignty, but nothing can permanently prevent the absolute overthrow of the temporal power. The tide is ebbing. Nothing can prevent it. Even if the shadow should be preserved for a little while longer the revolution must come; and it will be found at no distant day that Carlhaldi and Mazzini, and those who have acted with them. have been like Huss and Wickliffe, the Albegenses and the Lollards, the precursors of another Reformation.

# The letter dated November 10, which we

published yesterday from our special correspondent in the city of Mexico, gives an account of a bull fight on the previous Sunday for the benefit of the sufferers by the late tor nado at Matamoros, of the blessing of miniature skulls of sugar in the cathedral, and of the display of burning wax candles in the crowded cemetery of San Fernando, on All Souls' and All Saints' days, together with a description of the splendid stone sarcophagus of Miramon, and the mutilated remains and the polished wood granadilla comn of Maximilian. Moreover, it confirms the news of a generous amnesty proclaimed by President Juarez, and announces that another amnesty may soon be expected, still more sweeping and probably including all who were identified with the late empire. At present only eighteen political prisoners remain in the city of Mexico, and the number of military prisoners in different parts of the country is daily lessening. Padre Fischer, the private secretary of the late Emperor, is still imprisoned, although cirtifled to his pardon by the recent amnesty proclamadent more credit for humane impulses than his enemies have hitherto accorded to him, and will forestall Congress, which is about to meet, in its probable action upon this subject. The expectation of the speedy proclamation of a still more liberal amnesty, which shall silence "those who preach from the text of 'Murderindicates a probability that the Mexicans, after all, are getting ahead of us in settling the difficulties always bequesthed by a civil wer. The prespect to encouraging that !

ere long all political prisoners in Mexico will have been set free. Their release will be an important step towards barmony and pacification. The Mexican government can then attempt the solution of the question next in order for them as well as for ourselves—the financial question. On this, both in Mexico and in the United States, all other questions must now hinge.

Very considerable difference of opinion prevails as to the causes which led to Garibaldi's apparently ignominious defeat. If Garibaldi was defeated by the Pontifical troops alone, then it is manifest that he had grievously miscalculated the feelings of the Roman people and the strength of the forces against which he had to contend. If Garibaldi was defeated by the French, or by the Pontificals, aided by the French, then it is equally manifest that the cause which Garibaldi represented has sus-tained no real loss by his defeat, and that Garibaldi, though he may have been proved to be a bit of a fanatic, has not, by the events which have just transpired, been proved to be fool. We have been put in pos documents of the most reliable character which show that the latter, not the former, is the truer representation of the case. Garibaldi, it is not to be denied, encountered in the Papal forces more vigorous opposition than he ex pected; but it is made clear to us, beyond all possibility of doubt, that Frenchmen were on the field as a reserve, that Frenchmen actually took part in the fight, and that the Chassepol rifle did the principal part of the mischief in the ranks of the Garibaldini. Poor Garibaldi! He has been defeated. In the circumstances success was impossible. In the hour of his misfortune, however, he has the consolation of knowing that the cause in which he has done so much, and for which he has been thanked so little, will ultimately triumph. In the future history of united Italy the name of Garibaldi will be proudly and honorably associated with the martyrs and heroes of the past.

"Oh, the Dickens!"

Twenty-five years ago a young English police reporter made his appearance in the United States. He was so highly delighted with the manners and customs of our people their habits so exactly tallied with his own tastes, that he returned home, and, with characteristic English frankness, wrote his "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit." From that day to this the American people have been abusing Mr. Dickens for his candor. Now, however, he boldly returns to prove to the world that all he ever said of the Americans is true. At Boston new and magnificent material for "American Notes," volume two second edition, revised and enlarged, meets Mr. Dickens. The wharves were crowded by an eager multitude to catch the first glimpse of the steamer as she came up the bay. The "Hub" lost its balance and was nearly shoved overboard. The steamer upon which he arrived was almost swamped as the crowd rushed on board to see the stateroom in which Mr. Dickens slept, and the dirty linen was stripped from the berth as the first sheets of second American voyage. We are really quite envious; but in New York we shall make an effort to outdo the "Hub." The arrangement now is to form a triple cordon around our island, so that Dickens cannot play his Boston game on us. The newly elected Mayor will command the first line, which will be composed of gentlemen. The Common Council will serve on his staff, and will be mountedgold mounted, by order of the taxpayers. The second line will be under command of that Mayor who in office has bled the people least. The third line will be beaded by that Mayor who has shown the greatest prodigality in expenditures. In this line will be gathered all the scum of New York, all the low life, all the material out of which we manufacture petty thin first line, through real personal ability to avoid such material as it will be composed of, and escaping even the second line, he must naturally fall into the hands of the third and most powerful cordon. Thus, shead of Boston. we shall take the most talented genius of Great Britain prisoner, and bear him off in triumph to his hotel.

Boston beats us in a few things; but she shall not beat us in the delication of Dickens. No matter how inferior a man's origin or how low his tastes, provided he has superior talent in developing those tastes, we always elevate him higher than Boston can even dream of Boston may beat us on the nigger, but the day is past when she alone can canonize all the genius which makes its appearance on our It is a natural trait of the American charac-

ter to cut up those who slash ue; for this reason the American public have felt disposed to give Mr. Dickens as good as he sends. We. however rise shove such feeling and prefer to hold Dickens up to the admiration of the penple for his wonderful talent in giving us pictures of London as it really exists. not forget, however, that he comes among us as an artiste, like Jenny Lind, Lola Montez, or any other noted European personage who makes his or her periodical appearance on this side the water to gain a livelihood. Our people must not foster the idea that he comes as an English gentleman-he makes no such pretensions: the Prince of Wales filled that position among us. Mr. Dickens comes as a simple writer-to fill his pockets; and, like a generous people, we are disposed to see that his wants are supplied. He shall not complain; we will send him bome with a hundred thousand sterling-the net profits of his voyage. All be has to do is to put himself up at auction whenever be lectures or reads. The tickets sold in this way will bring enormous prices. We can get up a regular Jenay Lind furor. The buichers, the hatters, the bakers, the bartenders, the Common Council, the working people, and all the other admirers of the erest Dickens will rush to the stand, and we venture to asseri that a golden shower will follow. Already the operas and the theatres, in view of the triumphant march of Dickens, are closing their doors. Even Mrs. Yelverton, who created so much sympathy among us, is, like the moth around the flame circling about Boston, in the smaller cities, with a view of catching a flaw from the Dickens trade wind.

from the Dickens trade wind.

We anxiously await the arrival of Dickens in New York. He, years ago, discovered our weak point—toadyism. We may as well yield gracefully, therefore, and give him such a reception as will put the shades of the last generation to shame. If we succeed in propitiating the mighty genius, the title of his next volume will not be "American Notes" ut Grasschacks.

For fifteen years Louis Napoleon has lorded it over Europe, and until recently no one has been so bold as to question his right. By preaching revolutionary doctrines, and by erecting a democratic ladder, be mounted to fame and power. By a dexterous use of the power of which he had made himself master e has been able to maintain his position. It is natural that doctrines successfully promulgated should beget disciples, and that disciples, in course of time, should ripen into masters Of all the disciples Count Bismarck is the greatest; so great, indeed, has he become that it is no extravagance to say that the disciple is a potent rival of the master. On the occasion of his recent visit to Paris in the company of King William, it is reported, on reli

ame time an evident allusion to Holland-The effect was startling. It was enough There was no more about Luxemburg. Bi marck is a plucky fellow. Much as he dislikes it, Napoleon confesses the fact.

authority, that at a dinner at which Rouher,

Lavalette and Moustier were present, the

Count was twitted about Luxemburg. Bismarck

flew at once into a rage. "Enough of that,"

he cried; "you have come to the end of the wall. Not an inch without a war. I can

easily find another Luxemburg," making at the

We are again obliged to record one of those fearful accidents resulting from the careless use of the powerful explosive material known as glycerine, this time at South Bergen, N. J., where nine men are reported killed and three severely wounded. There may be others killed or wounded, as the full particulars have not yet been obtained.

Railroad contractors and all others should be much condemned for trusting to irresponsible or ignorant persons the use of glycerine; and they ought really to be held accountable for such catastrophies. We too frequently look for the causes of accidents to the ignorant people among whom they occur. If we made an occasional example of those who are really at fault, we should have less death to lamen This, it will perhaps be proven, is a case in point; and if it is so, let the punishment fall where it is really needed.

Ben Butler has his financial theories, and, as a high light in the radical party, draws quite a swarm of smaller bugs around him. He advo-cates the payment of United States bonds in accordance with the reading of the bills creating them-gold, if the bills say gold; paper, ta they say paper. Not so Chase and the national bank branch of the radical party; they cry "Gold! gold!" and will have no other motto. It appears, therefore, that we have here abundant material for a split in the ranks and the forming of two distinct parties—the radicals of the golden fleece under Chase and spoony faction under Butler.

### CITY POLITICS.

pervative Republican General Com-Mayor. A mosting of this body was held last evening, at the

headquarters in Broadway, between Twenty-second a Twenty-third streets, Erastus C. Benedict presidi and A. J. Piumb acting as secretary. William Darling was nominated for Mayor by acclamation, and a committee of five was appointed to wait on him and inform him of the action of the committee. On motion a committee of forty-two—two from each Assembly district—was appointed to meet and confer with the radical headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, with a view to agreeing upon the most effective means of successfully prosecuting the Mayoralty canvam. Supervisor Joseph B. Taylor moved that the committee appropriate \$5,000 to carry on the Grant movement, which motion was adopted amid loud acclamations of appliance and crise of "A bundred thousand if necessary." The session was then adjourned.

Democratic Union Councilmanic Nominations
The democratic Union Councilmanic conventions my
last night with the following results:—

Fourth District-James W. Connelly, Charles Reilly, James Cherry, Edward McLonghlin and John Haley. ominated last night, whereupon the convention ad-ourned until Wednesday, when the other candidates are

Fool Selling on the Mayoraley, members of the speculative fraternity

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ber; and whereas, this Assembly shanker will be required by the Assembly immediately shanker will be required to adjourn to any other place the foreign the about to adjourn to any other place within, this State, there is no convenient of the conv

This giving rise to de